Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

reported the following diseases: Scarlet fever, 2; diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 12; erysipelas, 2, and measles, 25.

I transmit under separate cover the "Report of the health of the city of Liverpool during 1901," by Th. Hope, the medical officer of health.

Respectfully, CARROLL FOX,
Assistant Surgeon.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

GERMANY.

Report from Berlin—Plague and cholera in various countries.

BERLIN, GERMANY, *July 26, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the latest information regarding plague and cholera, obtained from the imperial health office (Kaiserliches-Gesundheitsamt), Berlin:

Plague.

ITALY.—The steamship *Duca de Galliera*, after twelve days' quarantine at the island of Asinara, returned on July 9 to Genoa. The 2 suspicious plague patients have been detained at the quarantine station, where they are on the way to recovery.

RUSSIA.—In Odessa, on July 13, a case of suspected plague was registered.

EGYPT.—During the period from July 4 to July 10, 6 plague cases and 5 deaths were recorded, namely, 5 cases and 4 deaths in Alexandria; 1 case and 1 death in Tukh.

BRITISH EAST INDIA.—According to an official notification dated June 16, Broach has been declared free from plague.

CHINA.—In Amoy the plague has become endemic. In the town of Tschang-Aschou especially the disease is increasing to an alarming extent.

MAURITIUS.—During the period from May 30 to June 5, another case of plague with fatal termination has occurred.

MADAGASCAR.—In Majunga the number of cases of plague in the middle of June amounted to 10 to 12 daily.

QUEENSLAND.—According to official bulletins, there were registered between May 11 and May 17, 3 plague cases and 1 death in Brisbane.

Plague and cholera.

BRITISH INDIA.—In Calcutta, during the week ended June 14, 65 persons died of plague and 32 of cholera.

DUTCH INDIES.—According to a report dated June 10, cholera has again broken out in Batavia.

Respectfully, FRANK H. MASON,
United States Consul-General.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

GUATEMALA.

Weekly report of conditions and transactions at Livingston—Fruit port.

LIVINGSTON, GUATEMALA, *July 29, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the conditions and transactions at this port during the week ended July 29, 1902:

Present officially estimated population, 3,000. Number of cases and

deaths from yellow fever during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from smallpox during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from typhus fever during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from cholera during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from plague during the week, none; number of deaths from other causes during the week, 1. Prevailing disease, malarial fever. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bill of health was issued to the following vessel: July 29, steamship *Managua;* crew, 17; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, none; baggage disinfected, none.

Respectfully,

GUY A. DARCANTEL,
For A. J. SMITH,
Acting Assistant Surgeon.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

Report from Puerto Barrios—Fruit port.

PUERTO BARRIOS, GUATEMALA, *July 28, 1902.*

SIR: The sanitary condition of this port during the week ended July 26, 1902, has been good; 1 death (senile debility). The following vessels have cleared during the week: July 22, British steamship *Anselm*, for New Orleans, with 18 passengers and 45 pieces of disinfected baggage; Norwegian steamship *Condor*, for New Orleans, with cargo of coffee and fruit.

Respectfully,

D. P. ALBERS,
Resident Medical Inspector for the Louisiana State Board of Health, at Puerto Barrios.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

A death from plague at Honolulu.

HONOLULU, H. I., *July 28, 1902,*
via San Francisco, Cal., August 5, 1902

WYMAN, *Washington, D. C.*: There was a death from plague at Honolulu July 28.—COFER.

HONDURAS.

Weekly report of conditions and transactions at La Ceiba—Fruit port.

LA CEIBA, HONDURAS, *July 26, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the conditions and transactions at this port during the week ended July 26, 1902:

Present officially estimated population, about 4,000. Number of cases and deaths from yellow fever during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from smallpox during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from typhus fever during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from cholera during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from plague during the week, none; number of deaths from other causes during the week, none. Prevailing disease, malaria; mild in type and few cases. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bills of health were issued to the following vessels: July 21, British steamship *Usk;* crew, 20; passengers from this port, none; passengers